

DDB629

Contestant Name/# Pink flags County/Chapter Key Site # 1

North Dakota Range Judging Card Ecological Site



North Dakota Ecological Site Key (Choose one)

I. Restrictive to Root Growth: These sites have a limiting layer within 20 inches of the surface of rock, gravel, stone or restrictive clay (hard pan), which restricts most root growth beyond this layer. (If no restriction, go to II)..

- A. Limiting layer is rock, scoria, gravel, or stone **Shallow**
- B. Limiting layer is restrictive clay **Claypan**

II. Non-Restrictive to Root Growth: These sites do not have a restrictive layer within 20 inches of the soil surface.

C. Lowlands — These sites receive additional moisture from occasional stream overflow, run-in from adjacent slopes or during major flooding events. (If no additional moisture occurs, go to D).

- 1. No water table within 5 feet from surface, typically found in swales, no salt deposits on soil surface **Overflow**
- 2. Water table within 5 feet from surface
This site will have salts evident on the surface when dry **Saline Lowland**

D. Uplands — These sites do not receive additional moisture from occasional stream overflow, run-in from adjacent slopes, or during major flooding events.

- 1. These sites occur on slopes usually less than 15%
 - a. Soils will not form a firm ball when wet, coarse **Sands**
 - b. Soils will form a firm ball and produce a short ribbon less than 1 inch, feel gritty **Sandy**
 - c. Soils will form a ribbon up to 2 inches and not feel gritty, like flour when dry **Loamy**
 - d. Soils form a ribbon greater than 2 inches, support their own weight and feel greasy when wet **Clayey**
- 2. These sites occur on sidehills with slopes usually greater than 15%
 - a. This site is found on glaciated soils **east** of the Missouri River, thin top soil **Thin Loamy**
 - b. This site is found on nonglaciated soils **west** of the Missouri River, thin top soil **Limy Backslope**

AUE: 1 cow/calf pair = 1.00 AU
 1 bull = 1.25 AU

Similarity Index (Choose one)

- Excellent (76 to 100%)
- Good (51 to 75%) 60%
- Fair (26 to 50%)
- Poor (0 to 25%)

Carrying Capacity: 815 AUMs
 200 cow/calf pairs: June 1 - Oct 1
 6 bulls: July 1 - Sept 1

Water: 1.25 miles away

Sharp-tailed Grouse Site Evaluation

Nesting Cover

- A) Desirable Nesting Plants
 - > 30% aerial cover
 - 10 to 30% aerial cover
 - < 10% aerial cover
- B) Nesting Cover Height (marked plant)
 - > 16 inches
 - 4 to 16 inches
 - < 4 inches

Food habitat (desirable plants)

- > 30% by weight
- 10 to 30% by weight
- < 10% by weight

Protective Cover (% woody cover)

- > 30% aerial cover
- 10 to 30% aerial cover
- < 10% aerial cover

**Recommended Management Practices
 Sharp-tailed Grouse**

- Continue present management
- Improve nesting cover
- Decrease stocking rate
- Add more livestock grazing or burn
- Improve food habitat
- Improve protective cover
- Apply woody plant control

Beef Cattle Site Evaluation

Forage Value (desirable plants)

- Excellent (76 to 100%)
- Good (51 to 75%)
- Fair (26 to 50%)
- Poor (0 to 25%)

Stocking Rate (Given on Site Key)

- Increase
- Decrease
- Keep the same

Distribution Factors

- A) Slope
 - < 5%
 - 5 to 10%
 - 11 to 15%
 - > 15%
- B) Grazing Restraints
 - 1) Terrain:
 - Rough
 - Smooth
 - 2) Woody canopy:
 - > 30%
 - < 30%

**Recommended Management Practices
 Beef**

- Continue present management
- Develop water
- Decrease stocking rate
- Increase stocking rate
- Change kind of livestock
- Apply woody canopy control
- Apply undesirable grass and forb control
- Burn or mow old grass
- Defer part of grazing season
- Defer one or more grazing seasons
- Plant adapted forage species
- Control noxious weeds
- Begin a plan grazing system

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53 Major Land Resource Area

Site # 1

Pink
Flags

Vegetation	Ov	SL	Sw	TL	Sa	Observed Composition ²	Amount Allowable ³
	- Site Composition Maximum ¹ -						
Grasses	84	86	81	90	75		
✓ Green needlegrass	15		20	15		25	15
✗ Porcupine grass							
Western wheatgrass	12	25	10	20	5		
Slender wheatgrass							
✗ Needle-and-thread	4			10	15	8	8
✗ Prairie sandreed					30	2	
✗ Blue grama			6	10		5	5
✗ Little bluestem	5		20	15	10	40	15
✗ Sideoats grama							
✓ Big bluestem	35		15	10		1	
Switchgrass							
Sand bluestem							
Nuttall's alkaligrass		25					
Prairie cordgrass		20					
Inland saltgrass							
✗ Plains muhly	13	15	10	5	15	2+1+7	5
Sand dropseed							
✗ Prairie Junegrass							
✓ Red threeawn							
Prairie dropseed							
✓ Other native grass							
Invaders							0
Sedges	7	5	5	5	10		
✗ Upland sedge						2	2
Midland sedge							
Forbs and legumes	7	5	10	8	10		
Natives						8	8
Invaders							0
Woodies	2	5	4	2	5		
Natives						2	2
Invaders							0
	100%						
						100%	
						Index	60

Similarity Index: 0 to 25 = Poor; 26 to 50 = Fair; 51 to 75 = Good; 76 to 100 = Excellent

Ov - Overflow, SL - Saline Lowland, Sw - Shallow, TL - Thin Loamy, Sa - Sands

¹Modified from NRCS Technical Guide
²Visual estimation made by judger
³The smaller value from two previous columns

53 Major Land Resource Area

Vegetation	Sy	Ly	Cy	Cp	Observed Composition ²	Amount Allowable ³
	- Site Composition Maximum ¹ -					
Grasses	80	80	90	77		
Green needlegrass } Porcupine grass }	5	20	25	15	_____	_____
Western wheatgrass } Slender wheatgrass }	10	20	35	30	_____	_____
Needle-and-thread	10	10	5	5	_____	_____
Prairie sandreed	20				_____	_____
Blue grama	10	10	10	15	_____	_____
Little bluestem } Sideoats grama }	5		5		_____	_____
Big bluestem } Switchgrass } Sand bluestem }	10	10			_____	_____
Plains muhly } Sand dropseed } Prairie Junegrass } Red threeawn } Prairie dropseed } Other native grass }	5	10	10	12	_____	_____
Invaders					_____	0
Sedges	5	5	2	10		
Upland sedge					_____	_____
Midland sedge					_____	_____
Forbs and legumes	10	10	5	10		
Natives					_____	_____
Invaders					_____	0
Woodies	5	5	3	3		
Natives					_____	_____
Invaders					_____	0
	100%				_____	_____
					100%	_____
					Index	_____

Similarity Index: 0 to 25 = Poor; 26 to 50 = Fair; 51 to 75 = Good; 76 to 100 = Excellent

Sy - Sandy, Ly - Loamy, Cy - Clayey, Cp - Claypan

¹Modified from NRCS Technical Guide

²Visual estimation made by judge

³The smaller value from two previous columns

DDB629

Contestant Name/# Blue Flag County/Chapter Key Site # 2

North Dakota Range Judging Card Ecological Site



North Dakota Ecological Site Key (Choose one)

I. Restrictive to Root Growth: These sites have a limiting layer within 20 inches of the surface of rock, gravel, stone or restrictive clay (hard pan), which restricts most root growth beyond this layer. (If no restriction, go to II)..

- A. Limiting layer is rock, scoria, gravel, or stone **Shallow**
- B. Limiting layer is restrictive clay **Claypan**

II. Non-Restrictive to Root Growth: These sites do not have a restrictive layer within 20 inches of the soil surface.

C. Lowlands — These sites receive additional moisture from occasional stream overflow, run-in from adjacent slopes or during major flooding events. (If no additional moisture occurs, go to D).

- 1. No water table within 5 feet from surface, typically found in swales, no salt deposits on soil surface **Overflow**
- 2. Water table within 5 feet from surface
This site will have salts evident on the surface when dry **Saline Lowland**

D. Uplands — These sites do not receive additional moisture from occasional stream overflow, run-in from adjacent slopes, or during major flooding events.

- 1. These sites occur on slopes usually less than 15%
 - a. Soils will not form a firm ball when wet, coarse **Sands**
 - b. Soils will form a firm ball and produce a short ribbon less than 1 inch, feel gritty **Sandy**
 - c. Soils will form a ribbon up to 2 inches and not feel gritty, like flour when dry **Loamy**
 - d. Soils form a ribbon greater than 2 inches, support their own weight and feel greasy when wet **Clayey**
- 2. These sites occur on sidehills with slopes usually greater than 15%
 - a. This site is found on glaciated soils **east** of the Missouri River, thin top soil **Thin Loamy**
 - b. This site is found on nonglaciated soils **west** of the Missouri River, thin top soil **Limy Backslope**

$AUE = 1 \text{ Yearling cow} = 0.75$
 $1 \text{ sheep} = 0.20$

Similarity Index (Choose one)

- Excellent (76 to 100%)
- Good (51 to 75%)
- Fair (26 to 50%)
- Poor (0 to 25%) 23%

Carrying Capacity: 3,650 Aums

1,000 yearling cattle: June 1 - Nov. 1
 500 sheep: July 1 - Oct 1

Water: 1.0 mile away

Sharp-tailed Grouse Site Evaluation

Nesting Cover

- A) Desirable Nesting Plants
- > 30% aerial cover
 - 10 to 30% aerial cover
 - < 10% aerial cover
- B) Nesting Cover Height (marked plant)
- > 16 inches
 - 4 to 16 inches
 - < 4 inches

- Food habitat** (desirable plants)
- > 30% by weight
 - 10 to 30% by weight
 - < 10% by weight

- Protective Cover** (% woody cover)
- > 30% aerial cover
 - 10 to 30% aerial cover
 - < 10% aerial cover

**Recommended Management Practices
Sharp-tailed Grouse**

- Continue present management
- Improve nesting cover
- Decrease stocking rate
- Add more livestock grazing or burn
- Improve food habitat
- Improve protective cover
- Apply woody plant control

Beef Cattle Site Evaluation

Forage Value (desirable plants)

- Excellent (76 to 100%)
- Good (51 to 75%)
- Fair (26 to 50%)
- Poor (0 to 25%)

Stocking Rate (Given on Site Key)

- Increase
- Decrease
- Keep the same

Distribution Factors

- A) Slope
- < 5%
 - 5 to 10%
 - 11 to 15%
 - > 15%
- B) Grazing Restraints
- 1) Terrain: Rough
 - Smooth
 - 2) Woody canopy: > 30%
 - < 30%

**Recommended Management Practices
Beef**

- Continue present management
- Develop water
- Decrease stocking rate
- Increase stocking rate
- Change kind of livestock
- Apply woody canopy control
- Apply undesirable grass and forb control
- Burn or mow old grass
- Defer part of grazing season
- Defer one or more grazing seasons
- Plant adapted forage species
- Control noxious weeds
- Begin a plan grazing system

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Site 2 Blue flags

53 Major Land Resource Area

Vegetation	Ov	SL	Sw	TL	Sa	Observed Composition ²	Amount Allowable ³
- Site Composition Maximum ¹ -							
Grasses	84	86	81	90	75		
Green needlegrass	15		20	15		5	5
Porcupine grass							
Western wheatgrass	12	25	10	20	5	3	3
Slender wheatgrass							
Needle-and-thread	4			10	15		
Prairie sandreed					30		
Blue grama			6	10			
Little bluestem	5		20	15	10		
Sideoats grama							
Big bluestem	35		15	10		8	8
Switchgrass							
Sand bluestem							
Nuttall's alkaligrass		25					
Prairie cordgrass	20						
Inland saltgrass							
Plains muhly	13	15	10	5	15		
Sand dropseed							
Prairie Junegrass							
Red threeawn							
Prairie dropseed							
Other native grass							
Invaders	Brome, creosote, wheat, Bluegrass					54	0
Sedges	7	5	5	5	10		
Upland sedge							
Midland sedge							
Forbs and legumes	7	5	10	8	10	5	5
Natives							0
Invaders							
Woodies	2	5	4	2	5	30	2
Natives							0
Invaders							
	100%					100%	23
						Index	

Similarity Index: 0 to 25 = Poor; 26 to 50 = Fair; 51 to 75 = Good; 76 to 100 = Excellent

Ov - Overflow, SL - Saline Lowland, Sw - Shallow, TL - Thin Loamy, Sa - Sands

¹Modified from NRCS Technical Guide

²Visual estimation made by judge

³The smaller value from two previous columns

53 Major Land Resource Area

Vegetation	Sy	Ly	Cy	Cp	Observed Composition ²	Amount Allowable ³
	- Site Composition Maximum ¹ -					
Grasses	80	80	90	77		
Green needlegrass	5	20	25	15	_____	_____
Porcupine grass						
Western wheatgrass	10	20	35	30	_____	_____
Slender wheatgrass						
Needle-and-thread	10	10	5	5	_____	_____
Prairie sandreed	20				_____	_____
Blue grama	10	10	10	15	_____	_____
Little bluestem	5		5		_____	_____
Sideoats grama						
Big bluestem	10	10			_____	_____
Switchgrass						
Sand bluestem						
Plains muhly	5	10	10	12	_____	_____
Sand dropseed						
Prairie Junegrass						
Red threeawn						
Prairie dropseed						
Other native grass						
Invaders					_____	0
Sedges	5	5	2	10		
Upland sedge					_____	_____
Midland sedge					_____	_____
Forbs and legumes	10	10	5	10		
Natives					_____	_____
Invaders					_____	0
Woodies	5	5	3	3		
Natives					_____	_____
Invaders					_____	0
	100%				100%	_____
					Index	_____

Similarity Index: 0 to 25 = Poor; 26 to 50 = Fair; 51 to 75 = Good; 76 to 100 = Excellent

Sy - Sandy, Ly - Loamy, Cy - Clayey, Cp - Claypan

¹Modified from NRCS Technical Guide

²Visual estimation made by judge

³The smaller value from two previous columns

DDB629

Contestant Name/# Yellow flags County/Chapter Key Site # 3

North Dakota Range Judging Card Ecological Site



North Dakota Ecological Site Key (Choose one)

I. Restrictive to Root Growth: These sites have a limiting layer within 20 inches of the surface of rock, gravel, stone or restrictive clay (hard pan), which restricts most root growth beyond this layer. (If no restriction, go to II)..

- A. Limiting layer is rock, scoria, gravel, or stone **Shallow**
- B. Limiting layer is restrictive clay **Claypan**

II. Non-Restrictive to Root Growth: These sites do not have a restrictive layer within 20 inches of the soil surface.

C. Lowlands — These sites receive additional moisture from occasional stream overflow, run-in from adjacent slopes or during major flooding events. (If no additional moisture occurs, go to D).

- 1. No water table within 5 feet from surface, typically found in swales, no salt deposits on soil surface **Overflow**
- 2. Water table within 5 feet from surface
This site will have salts evident on the surface when dry **Saline Lowland**

D. Uplands — These sites do not receive additional moisture from occasional stream overflow, run-in from adjacent slopes, or during major flooding events.

- 1. These sites occur on slopes usually less than 15%
 - a. Soils will not form a firm ball when wet, coarse **Sands**
 - b. Soils will form a firm ball and produce a short ribbon less than 1 inch, feel gritty **Sandy**
 - c. Soils will form a ribbon up to 2 inches and not feel gritty, like flour when dry **Loamy**
 - d. Soils form a ribbon greater than 2 inches, support their own weight and feel greasy when wet **Clayey**
- 2. These sites occur on sidehills with slopes usually greater than 15%
 - a. This site is found on glaciated soils **east** of the Missouri River, thin top soil **Thin Loamy**
 - b. This site is found on nonglaciated soils **west** of the Missouri River, thin top soil **Limy Backslope**

AUE: 1 Goat = 0.15

Similarity Index (Choose one)

- Excellent (76 to 100%)
- Good (51 to 75%)
- Fair (26 to 50%) 30%
- Poor (0 to 25%)

Carrying Capacity: 1,525 AUMs
1500 goats: May - Oct

Water: 1.25 miles away

Sharp-tailed Grouse Site Evaluation

Nesting Cover

- A) Desirable Nesting Plants
- > 30% aerial cover
 - 10 to 30% aerial cover
 - < 10% aerial cover
- B) Nesting Cover Height (marked plant)
- > 16 inches
 - 4 to 16 inches
 - < 4 inches

Food habitat (desirable plants)

- > 30% by weight
- 10 to 30% by weight
- < 10% by weight

Protective Cover (% woody cover)

- > 30% aerial cover
- 10 to 30% aerial cover
- < 10% aerial cover

Beef Cattle Site Evaluation

Forage Value (desirable plants)

- Excellent (76 to 100%)
- Good (51 to 75%)
- Fair (26 to 50%)
- Poor (0 to 25%)

Stocking Rate (Given on Site Key)

- Increase
- Decrease
- Keep the same

Distribution Factors

- A) Slope
- < 5%
 - 5 to 10%
 - 11 to 15%
 - > 15%
- B) Grazing Restraints
- 1) Terrain: Rough
 - Smooth
 - 2) Woody canopy: > 30%
 - < 30%

Recommended Management Practices

Sharp-tailed Grouse

- Continue present management
- Improve nesting cover
- Decrease stocking rate
- Add more livestock grazing or burn
- Improve food habitat
- Improve protective cover
- Apply woody plant control

Recommended Management Practices

Beef

- Continue present management
- Develop water
- Decrease stocking rate
- Increase stocking rate
- Change kind of livestock
- Apply woody canopy control
- Apply undesirable grass and forb control
- Burn or mow old grass
- Defer part of grazing season
- Defer one or more grazing seasons
- Plant adapted forage species
- Control noxious weeds
- Begin a plan grazing system

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Site 3

Yellow flags

53 Major Land Resource Area

Vegetation	Sy	Ly	Cy	Cp	Observed Composition ²	Amount Allowable ³
	- Site Composition Maximum ¹ -					
Grasses	80	80	90	77		
Green needlegrass						
Porcupine grass	5	20	25	15	5	5
Western wheatgrass						
Slender wheatgrass	10	20	35	30		
Needle-and-thread	10	10	5	5	30	10
Prairie sandreed	20					
Blue grama	10	10	10	15	2	2
Little bluestem						
Sideoats grama	5		5		45	=
Big bluestem						
Switchgrass	10	10				
Sand bluestem						
Plains muhly - 2						
Sand dropseed						
Prairie Junegrass - 2						
Red threeawn - 3	5	10	10	12	7 + 45	10
Prairie dropseed						
Other native grass						
Invaders						0
Sedges	5	5	2	10		
Upland sedge					2	2
Midland sedge						
Forbs and legumes	10	10	5	10		
Natives					7	7
Invaders						0
Woodies	5	5	3	3		
Natives					2	2
Invaders						0
	100%				100%	
					Index	38

Similarity Index: 0 to 25 = Poor; 26 to 50 = Fair; 51 to 75 = Good; 76 to 100 = Excellent

Sy - Sandy, Ly - Loamy, Cy - Clayey, Cp - Claypan

¹Modified from NRCS Technical Guide

²Visual estimation made by judge

³The smaller value from two previous columns

Site # 3

Yellow flags

53 Major Land Resource Area

Vegetation	Ov	SL	Sw	TL	Sa	Observed Composition ²	Amount Allowable ³
- Site Composition Maximum ¹ -							
Grasses	84	86	81	90	75		
Green needlegrass	] 15		20	15			
Porcupine grass							
Western wheatgrass	] 12	25	10	20	5		
Slender wheatgrass							
Needle-and-thread	4			10	15		
Prairie sandreed					30		
Blue grama			6	10			
Little bluestem	] 5		20	15	10		
Sideoats grama							
Big bluestem	] 35		15	10			
Switchgrass							
Sand bluestem							
Nuttall's alkaligrass		25					
Prairie cordgrass	] 20						
Inland saltgrass							
Plains muhly	] 13	15	10	5	15		
Sand dropseed							
Prairie Junegrass							
Red threeawn							
Prairie dropseed							
Other native grass							
Invaders							0
Sedges	7	5	5	5	10		
Upland sedge							
Midland sedge							
Forbs and legumes	7	5	10	8	10		
Natives							
Invaders							0
Woodies	2	5	4	2	5		
Natives							
Invaders							0

	100%					100%	
						Index	

Similarity Index: 0 to 25 = Poor; 26 to 50 = Fair; 51 to 75 = Good; 76 to 100 = Excellent

Ov - Overflow, SL - Saline Lowland, Sw - Shallow, TL - Thin Loamy, Sa - Sands

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"Plants for Contest"

Plant Key

GRASSES

- X 1. Bearded wheatgrass
- X 2. Big bluestem
 - 3. Blue bunch wheatgrass
- X 4. Blue grama
 - 5. Buffalograss
 - 6. Canada wildrye
 - 7. Cattail species
 - 8. Crested wheatgrass
 - 9. Cheatgrass
 - 10. Foxtail barley
- X 11. Green needlegrass
 - 12. Indian ricegrass
 - 13. Indiangrass
 - 14. Inland saltgrass
- X 15. Kentucky bluegrass
- X 16. Little bluestem
- X 17. Needle-and-thread
 - 18. Northern reedgrass
 - 19. Nuttall's alkaligrass
- X 20. Plains muhly
- X 21. Porcupine grass
 - 22. Prairie cordgrass
 - 23. Prairie dropseed
- X 24. Prairie Junegrass
- X 25. Prairie sandreed
- X 26. Red threeawn
 - 27. Reed canarygrass
 - 28. Sand bluestem
 - 29. Sand dropseed
 - 30. Sandberg bluegrass
 - 31. Sixweeks fescue
- X 32. Sideoats grama
- X 33. Smooth bromegrass
 - 34. Switchgrass
 - 35. Tumblegrass
- X 36. Western wheatgrass
- 37. Wilcox panicum

SEDGES and RUSHES

- 38. Baltic rush
- 39. Slough sedge
- X 40. Upland sedge

CRYPTOGAMS

- 41. Clubmoss
- 42. Horsetail

FORBS

- 43. Absinth wormwood
- 44. American licorice
- 45. American vetch
- 46. Ball cactus
- X 47. Beards tongue
- X 48. Black samson
- 49. Blanket flower
- 50. Blue lettuce
- 51. Blue-eyed grass
- 52. Bracted spiderwort
- 53. Canada thistle
- X 54. Cudweed sagewort
- 55. Curly dock
- 56. Curlycup gumweed
- 57. Cutleaf goldenweed
- X 58. Daisy fleabane
 - 59. Dandelion
 - 60. Deervetch
- X 61. Dotted gayfeather
- X 62. Fringed sagewort
- X 63. Goatsbeard
- X 64. Green sagewort
- X 65. Hairy goldaster
- X 66. Heath aster
- X 67. Hoods phlox
 - 68. Indian breadroot
 - 69. Lamberts crazyweed
 - 70. Leafy spurge
 - 71. Mariposa lily
- X 72. Milkvetch species
- 73. Missouri goldenrod
- 74. Pasque flower
- 75. Plains pricklypear
- X 76. Prairie coneflower
- X 77. Prairie thistle
 - 78. Prairie smoke
- X 79. Purple prairie clover

FORBS (continued)

- 80. Pussytoes
- 81. Scarlet globemallow
- 82. Scarlet gura
- 83. Silverleaf scurfpea
- X 84. Skeletonweed
- X 85. Soft goldenrod
- X 86. Stiff goldenrod
- X 87. Sunflower species
 - 88. Sweetclover
 - 89. Western wallflower
- X 90. Western yarrow
 - 91. White milkwort
 - 92. White prairie clover
- X 93. Wild flax
- 94. Wild onion
- 95. Wooly plantain

SHRUBS and HALF-SHRUBS

- 96. Big sagebrush
- X 97. Broom snakeweed
- 98. Creeping juniper
- 99. Leadplant
- 100. Nuttall saltbush
- X 101. Prairie rose
- 102. Rabbit brush
- 103. Shrubby cinquefoil
- 104. Silver sagebrush
- 105. Skunk brush sumac
- 106. Yucca
- X 107. Western snowberry
- 108. Winterfat

TREES

- X 109. Buffaloberry
- 110. Bur oak
- X 111. Chokecherry
 - 112. Cottonwood
 - 113. Green ash
 - 114. Rocky Mountain juniper
 - 115. Juneberry
 - 116. Silverberry

